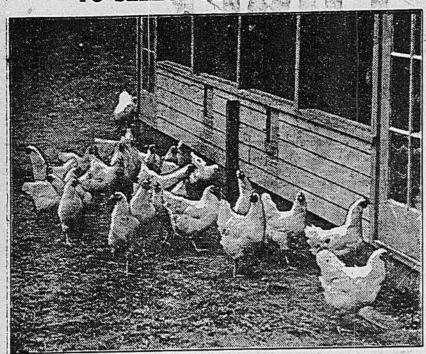
AUTUMN IS ALWAYS BEST TIME TO SELECT HENS FOR BREEDING



Pullets That Begin Laying Early in Fall Mature Quickest and Will Make Desirable Additions to Breeding Flock.

The improvident man who sold his heating stove in July because the circus was near and the winter far off differs only in the degree of his shortsightedness from the poultry raiser who waits until spring to select the breeding stock that is to be used to replenish his flock. This important work of picking out the superior birds must be done in the fall to get the best results, says the United States Department of Agriculture, for it is then that the greatest contrast between the profitable birds and the poor ones shows up. Of course the culling out of the poor layers should go on all through the summer and fall, but at last the top-notchers should be selected as foundation for the coming flock, which ought to be better each

Never Use Immature Pullets.

One good rule to follow is to keep the pullets out of the breeding flock until they are fully matured. An immature bird may be a good layer and may be from the best stock, but still it is undesirable. Eggs from pullets not yet fully developed will not produce as large or as strong chicks as those from older hens or fully grown pullets. There is no difficulty in knowing when a bird is mature enough to be used as a breeder, as at that time the eggs laid will have reached the size of the average produced by the general run of hens in the flock.

Young pullets always lay a rather

(Prepared by the United States Department | the house for a thorough ventilation of Agriculture.) on sunny days.

The most successful houses, as found by the experiences of hundreds of poultry raisers and by experiments of the Department of Agriculture and State experiment stations, are from 16 to 20 feet deep if the open-front plan is followed. From this point the nearer toward the front the fowls are of openings in the front of the house must be reduced during the winter months in order to keep the fowls comfortable. Open fronts or openings covered with cotton cloth are most practical in deep houses.

GET DATA FOR FIGHT ON WHEAT STEM RUST

Government Expert in Europe Searching for Information.

Doctor Stakman, Minnesota Pathologist, Visiting Various European Countries, Making Detailed Study of the Disease.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

In the hope of finding facts that will be of value in fighting the stem rust of wheat in this country, Dr. C. E. Stakman, agent of the United States

It is still being repeated that those who give information to the farmers egarding methods of fighting the boll weevil, are advising that they quit growing cotton and substitute other crops, livestock, for instance.

More Livestock, Not Less Cotton.

Of course no one having the kind of knowledge entitling him to offer information to the farmer has ever done anything of the kind, but it would perhaps be too much to ask those who think it popular to criticize experimenters and teachers of a better agriculture to stop their false statements. It would deprive them of the only thing they know to say, that they think would be popular. The writer has recently been asked: 'Why do you advise people to stop growing cotton and go into the livestock business when you surely know that it is even more difficult for large numbers of them to grow livestock

under their conditions than to grow

cotton under boll weevil conditiona"

The only answer possible is, that we haven't done it. But if we had advised some to do that sort of thing, and they had accepted our advice they would not now be in any we se condition. In fact, the man who stops growing cottonentirely after the second year of boll weevil invasion is certain to come out better than the non-resident landowner who continmoved the fewer eggs are produced. In ues to try to grow cotton with negro smaller houses the relative proportion tenants and without white supervision, in the old way and under the old system of cotton as the only money crop. But that is not telling him to stop growing cotton and go into producing livestock.

We have told the average cotton farmer, not after the boll weevils broke him but before they came, to increase his livestock production. We here at this time and place repeat the statement, not as advice, but as fact, that the man who finds and learns before the weevils reach him, and reduces cotton acreage when the weeway and depends on cotton as his time and again that it was not a subcome and a system of farming that richly and others, equally as impor-

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GIFTS FOR A HOME: Silverware, Candle Sticks, Picture Frames, Table Ornaments, Vases, Clocks.

GIFTS FOR A MAN: Cigar Cutter, Match Box, Tie Clasp, Lodge Emblems,

Scarf Pin, Belt Buckle, Pencil, Signet Ring, Watch Fob, Watch Chain. GIFTS FOR A BOY: Cuff Links, Tie Clasp, Watch, Knife, Fountain Pen, Pocket Comb, Military Brushes, Set Ring, Vest Chain.

GIFTS FOR BABY: Baby Ring, Baby Necklace, Baby Bracelet, Baby Pin Set, Silver Spoon, Gold Locket, Silver Fork, Silver Cup.

The Fee System Again.

In a letter to the editor of The News, not intended for publication, a constructive citizen of the upper section of Greenville county writes

"One thing I think the legislature should do immediately after it meets is to put all county officers on a salary. I suppose it is not known how much some of them under the system get, but I have been told that there is at least one of them who receives some \$8,000 a year."

The fallacies and inequalities of how to produce another money crop the fee system are notorious, having been fully divulged during the long period which the system has been unvils begin to do damage, comes out der fire. This letter points out one of better than the man who goes on put- the discrediting features of the systing all his land in cotton in the old tem, the objections of a more serious nature. The fee system is unonly money crop. We have stated businesslike and antiquated and in progressive states has been discarded stitution for cotton that the South for years. It perpetrates glaring inneeded, but an additional source of in equalities, rewarding certain officers

France, and then in their turn fail to collect what they think France owes them .- Greenville News.

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Notice of Final Discharge. To All Whom These Presents May

Whereas, A. S. J. Miller as Executor of the last will of Tomos Miller.

Summons For Relief.

(Complaint not served.) The State of South Carolina County of Edgefield Court of Common Pleas.

The Bank of Johnston, Plaintiffs Against B. W. Wright, J. F. Wright and B. C. Wright, Defendants. To the Defendants above named:

You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action which is filed in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, for the said county, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office at Edgefield, South Carolina, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fai' to answer the complaint within t... time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

> SHEPPARD BROS. Plaintiff's Attorneys.

Dated Nov. 28, 1922.

P. L. COGBURN (Seal) Clerk C. C. P., E. Co., S. C.

To the above named Defendants:

You will take notice that the origiat my office at Edgefield Court nal summons and complaint in the House, South Carolina, on the 13th above stated cause are now on file in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas and General Sessions, in and for the county of Edgefield and State aforesaid.

> SHEPPARD BROS. Plaintiff's Attorneys.

breeding flock next spring. Leg bands ters may be marketed so that they will no longer have an opportunity to

of the flock. The general-purpose breeds, which include the Plymouth Rocks, Rhode Island Reds, and Wyandottes, as a rule are not profitable after the second year. It is therefore advisable to cull out all of the older birds of this class. Of these, the late molters are the ones to select for breeders, just as in the case of fowls of any other breed.

But the selection of birds on the basis of age and time of molting is not all the preparation that need be made for raising the foundation for the new flock. The health and thrift of the fowls must be looked after carefully during the winter. After selecting the breeding birds the poultry house needs close attention. Keeping it in sanitary condition is one of the important points; also the comfort of the house, which is closely connected with the health of the birds.

Fowls are very sensitive to moisture conditions, and these should be controlled carefully by ventilation. When moisture from the fowls gathers on the ceiling and walls there is apt to be trouble soon. In cold weather this moisture may collect in the form of frost, but the heat from the sun in the middle of the day will melt the frost, and the water, dripping down, will make the litter wet. Hens are a good deal like sheep in their sensitiveness to wet feet, either in the house or when outside, and they cannot be kept in good health on damp litter.

A sick hen is a hard proposition to deal with if you expect to get out with a profit on her. It is a lot chenper to depend on dry litter than on medicines to cure colds and roup. Roup is the sequel of colds, and when it gets into a flock, as one poultryman puts it, you are on the rocks.

Plenty of fresh air in the house is a well-recognized preventive of colds in humans, and it is just as efficacious in the case of poultry. The open front house with cloth curtains is the most practical means for the average flock owner to keep the house thoroughly aired, and the fowls will not suffer from the cold if the building has been properly planned; also the egg production will keep up. By going into the house frequently in changing winter weather it will be easy to judge of the condition of the atmosphere and bring it to normal by adjustments of curtains and windows. Moisture can be kept from accumulating by opening up | cows.

showed any signs of this rust, but in Spain plant pathologists informed him keep down the average egg production | that the common barberry and an in-

est in breeding and selection of wheat varieties resistant to this disease and emphasizes particularly the work of several eminent French investigators.

rust, but this little was always associated with barberry bushes. The consensus of opinion in these countries is that, although stem rust does occur remote from the barberry, it develops later in the crop season and causes sections where the shrub is common.

STUDY MANY FARM PROBLEMS

There Are 1,960 Projects Dealing With Agronomy Being Worked Out by Experts.

The state agricultural experiment stations are studying 4,770 specific problems relating to the agricultural industry of the country, according to a compilation of project subjects re ditions. cently made by the United States Department of Agriculture. Broadly grouped, there are 1,960 projects dealing with agronomy subjects, including field crops, soils and fertilizers, or about one-third of the total; 932 botanical and horticultural problems are under investigation; animal-industry subjects, including dairying and dairy products, comprise about one-eighth of the total, leaving three-eighths of the projects for all other subjects.

SCRUBS BRING MUCH REGRET

Not Begin With Purebred Cows Years Ago.

"If I had started with a few purebred cows 30 years ago I would have ing and all manner of trespassing formula, of loving your enemy and now rather than a lot of nondescript animals." This remark was made to a representative of the United States Department of Agriculture by a live stock owner seventy-five years old. That even this age is not too late to make a beginning is shown by the fact that he is a believer in purebred sires and his herd, though not purebred, contains some grade Heistein

ited the principal wheat-growing regions, he found no stem rust on wheat, the same time build up the fertility cers on a definite salary basis. Now may be used to distinguish these prof- oats, barley or rye. Although there of these soils. But when we say that, that economy is the keynote in counitable birds, or, better, the early molto quit growing cotton, and try to at once make himself a great breeder of digenous species are responsible for purebred livestock of himself. Some the early appearance of stem rust in seem to think that to "produce more livestock" one must breed purebreds Doctor Stakman reports great inter- for breeding purposes. That is the last kind of livestock production the average cotton farmer should go into.

It may be true that most cotton While traveling through France, farmers will make as great a failure Spain and Italy he found little stem with livestock as in trying to produce cotton under boll weevil conditions, but that merely means that they are likely to fail with both. Such farmers should not try to grow livestock beyond their own farm needs, but very much less damage than in those should find some other crop to take the place of cotton on their poorest lands, rather than go on with cotton as the only crop, at least until they have learned how to grow cotton in spite of the boll weevils.

Successful livestick production is

But there is no other real obstacle to the making of some sort of livestock production a source of additional revenue and an economical cept the lack of a will to do so.

The South should not quit the growing of cotton to produce livestock, but we should produce more livestock as an additional source of Aged Live Stock Owner Sorry He Did acres.-Progressive Farmer.

Trespass Notice.

Notice is hereby given that huntsomething that I would be proud of upon my land is prohibited and the forgiving him his debts, were the only sons who fail to heed this notice. This is meant for everybody, without hate you, for your own good, maany exception.

Mrs. M. J. NORRIS.

OR. KING'S NEW DISCOVERT Will Surely Stop That Counts.

that should be used in forming the lited the principal wheat-growing re- under boll weevil conditions and at the progressive state of the principal wheat-growing reportant than ever that other counties follow them, or else that the fee system of remuneration be abandoned throughout the state by a single stroke. The public can be of assistance in bringing about this reform by doing as the writer of the above letter has done by making . its voice heard in the matter.-Greenville

Inviting a New War.

Hugo Stinnes, the "German Rockefeller," says that there will be war eventually if France seizes the Ruhr in January, as she is preparing to do, in default of German reparation pay ments. And though Stinnes is a very much interested party, he is probably right about it.

Germany may deserve such invasion. It would be a small penalty for not easy. The cotton farmer cannot her sins co commission in the war and go into it and make it successful af- of omission since. But Germany does ter he has bankrupted himself trying not see it that way, and will not. A to grow cotton under boll weevil con- French army on German territory would be a red rag to Germans. Working and paying at the muzzle of French guns would not have a pacifying effect on the German population. If the Franch did succeed in colmeans of increasing soil fertility, ex- lecting their debt by such means, they would have to spend what they collected for new armament, to protect themselves against Germany in the future.

It is a fair debt, moderate enough revenue, and produce more livetock when everything is considered. But as an economical means of enabling how to collect it is a baffling probus to produce more cotton on less lem. It is the newest of war problems, in this industrial age. You may defeat an enemy, when he attacks you, but you can't make him pay.

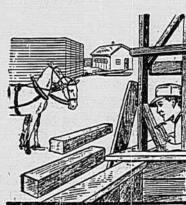
It begins to look as if the Christian law will be enforced against all per- logical and safe way, after all. It may be necessary to do good to them that terial as well as spiritual.

> If France, by her present policy, drives the Germans to new hatred and desire for revenge, then sooner or later there will be another war, and perhaps the Germans will defeat

day of January, 1923 at 11 o'clock a. m., why said order of discharge should not be granted.

J. P. C., E. C., S. C. December 7th, 1922.

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